FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1853. [NO. 1876.]

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

THE NORWALK CALAMITY.

A new horror weighs upon our columns to-day, [illegible] most awful in its consequences of any we [illegible] lately been called upon to record, and that [illegible] saying not a little.

We are not prepared, at this writing, with only [illegible] imperfect knowledge of the facts in our possession, to say whether the cruel slaughter on the New Haven Road, at Norwalk, yesterday, [wa]s wilful murder or not. As yet we see no two [re]ports relative to the cause of the catastrophe to correspond; and amidst the consternation and excitement inseparably incident to such a scene [illegible] rumors are rife, but none of them sufficiently tangible to indicate with any sort of certainty yet the person or persons on whose heads [illegible] rest the terrible responsibility.

The [illegible] of a train of cars on the Philadelphia Railroad, at Rancocus Creek, the other evening, might have operated as a solemn warning for all time to come against opening [illegible] at or near, or anywhere near, the [illegible] a locomotive was due or expected on that or [illegible] the blood-freezing catastrophe yesterday only demonstrates the utter [illegible] of trying to enforce prudence, or carefulness, or [illegible] useless—no, not even common [illegible] examples. And we beg leave to [illegible] the New Haven Company, if they were [illegible] of it before, that men who cannot be [illegible] the proper persons to be entrusted with the care of human life, as firemen, [illegible] other attachés of a railroad.

[illegible] the sickening details of [illegible] faintly and imperfectly sketched [illegible] we can hardly make [illegible] it has [illegible] the press in [illegible] such shocking [illegible] the offenders to [illegible] of this or that [illegible] the law, and those whose [illegible] to execute the law, to do [illegible] duty. But what boots [illegible] of an investigation are always [illegible] sort is [illegible] whether it [illegible] public in[illegible] it is spent [illegible] and we go [illegible] rivers and creeks [illegible] drowned [illegible] likely, by a [illegible] have been [illegible] ahead.

[illegible] against the guilty [illegible] they may [illegible] God forbid [illegible] of men, women, [illegible] ruthlessly robbed [illegible] cry aloud for [illegible] who still survive in [illegible] Justice, if not for [illegible] of hearth-stones [illegible] forth a mute [illegible] will not defer Justice [illegible]

[illegible] law is doing, or ought to do, all [illegible] the Public, the travelling Public, no [illegible] Is it not in their power, to [illegible] every railroad in the [illegible] rules and regulations as [illegible] as that which happened at Norwalk yesterday, if not an impossibility, at least a matter of [illegible] less frequent occurrence? We must be satisfied with a less rate [of] speed, if necessary, in order to secure greater [illegible] If we [illegible] our families are thrown into [illegible] and drowned because we want to go at the [illegible] of only fifteen miles an hour, we must be [illegible] with going half as fast. And Railroad [illegible] must be given [illegible] to understand. If [illegible] to pay [illegible] intelligent, [illegible] the public ought [illegible] to pay higher rates of fare. Extraordinary [illegible] extraordinary cheapness is [illegible] ought not to be [illegible] such shocking disasters. If the Company are making money, [illegible] for incompetent men in their [illegible] there are ways and means at hand sufficient to compel them. A withdrawal of [illegible] public prejudice against [illegible] them to a [illegible]

THE SCENE AT THE STATION HOUSE.

[illegible] station house in Norwalk yesterday afternoon, was appalling. In one [illegible] eight ghastly corpses, [illegible] and in another, seventeen—thickly [illegible] the floor. Among them, numerous surviving friends were eagerly scrutinizing each [illegible] with mingled hope and fear, searching [illegible] As one after another was identified, the scene was often painfully affecting.—[illegible] youth and old age were all represented [illegible] the dead. The body of a beautiful female [illegible] seeming to be almost animated with life, [illegible] Almost all the [illegible] were greatly disfigured with bruises and [illegible] in a majority of instances, [illegible] of this kind were sufficient cause of death. [illegible] evidently died of strangulation by water. [illegible] dark nearly all the bodies were divested of [illegible] clothing, put in [illegible] coffins of black-walnut, [illegible] forwarded to their friends.

ENGINEER RENARD'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Renard, of the steamboat Pacific, to pass [illegible] the fatal drawbridge was raised, says: We [illegible] about thirty or forty yards from the draw [illegible] we heard the cars coming at full speed.—[illegible] draw was wide open, and the ball was down. [illegible] is used for a signal. When it is up it [illegible] that all is right. The locomotive was [illegible] headway when it ran off that before it [illegible] the water *it struck the abutment on the [illegible]—a distance of about sixty feet.* The [illegible] baggage car, and two mail cars came next. [illegible] passenger cars went into the opening on top [of w]hat had preceded them; the third broke in the [illegible] and half of it went down. In this third [illegible] two were killed outright, and many more were [illegible] One beautiful young girl, about sixteen [year]s old, had the back of her head knocked in. [illegible] was one child about four months old, and [illegible] other children, killed. The engineer and [fire]man of the train, when they saw the ball down, jumped off before the cars reached the bridge.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in company with G. Flint Spear and James Bishop, of New Jersey, and Dr. Pierson, of Salem, Mass., together with several other gentlemen, left the Union Place Hotel, after breakfasting together, and were all in the first passenger car that went down. Mr. Spear, Mr. Trotter and Mr. Bishop escaped by crawling through one of the windows, while the car was full of water, and have returned to the Union Place Hotel badly injured. Dr. Pierson, of Salem, was killed. George W. Pomeroy, Esq., of this city, placed his wife and little boy in charge of Mr. Spear, at Twenty-seventh street, just as the cars started—Mr. Spear succeeded by almost superhuman exertions, in saving the boy, but Mrs. Pomeroy was killed. Mr. Spear returned several times under the water to the cars but was unable to save her; he however succeeded in saving two other boys.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM PASSENGERS.

* * * * The dead lay in ranks, their faces gleaming horribly, as lamps were carried along to enable the newly arrived strangers to discover whether their wives and children, or parents or brothers, or sisters, were among them. I have very frequently seen dead men and women, but never before so frightful an exhibition. The males were in one large and rude apartment, and the females in another; and both were dark, except as lighted fitfully and imperfectly by candles and lamps, of which the rays could scarcely penetrate more than an arm's length from the holder. Every house in the village is a hospital. Every family is devoted to the care of the suffering and the dying.

I learn that there was no crying—no apparent excitement—at the time of the catastrophe.—Every one seemed frightfully calm; and the utmost presence of mind and energy were exhibited by the citizens of the village and others in rescuing the unfortunate living and dead.

SCENE IN THE BAGGAGE ROOM.

The scene at the car-house and baggage-room was most solemn and impressive. Never shall we forget it. Forty-six bodies of men and women, and two little children were lying around! The [illegible] features, some covered with horrible contusions, or deep gashes—the foam issuing from the mouth and nostrils, the clenched teeth and hands, and the wet garments, formed a tableau most horrible. The friends or relatives of the deceased, wandering from corpse to corpse, and eagerly searching for the features of some loved one, rendering the scene not unlike that of a field of battle.

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ENGINEER.

From the evidence at the inquest, and from the statements of all who knew anything of the matter, we learn that the signal ball had been lowered full 15 minutes previous to the Accident. We could not learn from any passenger or citizen of the place, nor from the evidence adduced at the inquest, that the whistle for slacking speed had been heard, or that any attempt had been made to break up the speed, as is usual in going through a town; on the contrary the speed was greater than usual. This would seem to countenance the report that was current in Norwalk, to the effect that at Stamford, the Conductor had told the Engineer to drive like hell through Norwalk, as two men wanted to get off there, and he would see them damned first.—[Tribune report.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS HICKS.

Mr. Thomas Hicks, the artist, was in the first car with Miss King of this city. Mr. Hicks describes the scene as follows. The cars were seemingly going at the usual rate, when, without warning or intimation of any kind, he beheld the front part of the car rushing toward him in fragments, the passengers being tossed in the air like chaff, dashed up against the top of the car and thrown about in a hurricane of destruction. In an instant he found Miss King gone from his side, and himself crushed under the partially fallen roof and surrounded by a choking atmosphere, in the midst of a shapeless mass of ruins, dead bodies on every hand, and the darkened car rapidly filling with water. He began feeling among the wreck and under the water for his companion, but she was nowhere to be found. He continued the search till the water had risen to his chin, a time which he judged to have been about ten minutes, when despairing of her recovery, he looked about for a mode to escape. Just behind him, at the corner of the car, he beheld an aperture through which he crawled to the top. Here he lingered with a view to renew the search for his companion; when he was accosted by some one, who asked him for whom he was looking. He described the lady's dress, when his interlocutor informed him to his inexpressible astonishment and gratification that she had just gone out upon the track. He ascertained afterwards that the front of the car was stove to atoms by the concussion, and that the top of it was split open laterally on the side where he sat, and this occasioned that side of the roof to fall. It also appeared that during the instantaneous process of splitting open the top of the car and the fall of the ceiling, Miss King without any knowledge or agency of her own, had been *projected through the crevice upon the top of the car.* And here, without even having been wet, but with a severe wound in the face, she found herself with another car precipitated upon it, which passed her and tumbled over into the river beside the wreck of the first. Her escape, and manner of it especially was a miracle.

Mr. Calhoun P. Sanger, of Brooklyn, had a narrow escape,—having left the forward car just a moment before it went over.

A young couple who were married in New York last evening, were going to spend their honeymoon in Boston, when their happiness was shattered, and the unfortunate bride with her jewels and robes still on her unfortunately met a watery grave.

A clergyman and his wife had just changed seats with a sailor. The sailor was killed and the others escaped.

There were 246 passengers upon the train of cars, as near as could be ascertained.

One gentleman named Lozier, among the dead, but his place of residence was not ascertained, (he is believed to be from the South;) several thousand dollars in Eastern money were found in his pocket, and are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Warner, Cashier of the Fairfield County Bank, in the village.

The Norwalk river, under the bridge, at high water (the time of the accident), is about eight feet deep, and the distance from the bridge to the water, at high tide, is about twenty feet. The length of the bridge is about fifty feet. It is moved on a pivot, and when a vessel passes through, is turned half way round, the signal being lowered to warn the trains.

It is sad to think that among the victims are so many of the medical gentlemen, who mingled in the festive scene at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening, all unconscious then of the melancholy fate that was so soon to overtake them. The Banquet there was but the precursor of the Burial!

TIMES OFFICE, Hartford, May 7.

The Legislature at its session this morning, appointed a special committee to investigate the cause of the late disaster.

The Legislature has also resolved to appoint a board of railway commissioners, with extensive powers.

A bill was also introduced making it a fine of $10,000 for every person killed upon a railroad, and imposing heavy penalties for injuries on account of accidents, caused by carelessness.

The whole number of dead bodies recovered was 46. The number of persons more or less seriously injured, 37.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1853.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—In this, the 3d District, Duncan K. McRae, Esq. of New Hanover, is announced in the Wilmington Journal, as a candidate for Congress.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that the Whig Congressional Convention in the 1st District has nominated the Hon. David Outlaw for re-election.

A NEW COURSE OF TRADE.—In one of our Wholesale Dry Goods houses, a few days ago, we saw a number of bales and boxes of goods, purchased by a merchant in the country, which were to be shipped to Wilmington, and thence on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road to their destination.

EDUCATION.—We have received a neatly printed catalogue of Teachers, Pupils, &c. of Edgeworth Female Seminary at Greensborough. The number of Pupils is quite large, and the affairs of the Institution so prosperous as to induce the proprietor, Gov. Morehead, to make large additions to the present buildings.

We have also received a Catalogue of the students, &c. of Germanton, (Stokes County) Masonic Institute. The number of students in attendance is one hundred.

FIGHTING IN PEACE.—Many of our readers doubtless remember the demagogical bill introduced into our Legislature some ten years ago by a member from Robeson, to exempt cases of assault and battery from indictment, and how it was ridiculed out of countenance by that lamented wit, John Guthrie of Chatham, who introduced a substitute for it, under the captivating title of "a bill to enable the free people of North Carolina to fight their battles in peace."

We fear that our contemporary of the Wilmington Journal is in favor of the Robeson bill, as amended by Mr. Guthrie, being moved thereto by a circumstance which he shall tell in his own good humored way:—

"*Against Curiosity*.—We feel something like preaching a sermon and exhorting our "beluhed brethren" to beware of curiosity, 'specially about Court time, or where there is anything like fighting connected with it. If you see anybody begin to bristle up at any other body, be you taken with a leaving; trot off round the corner; slope, vanish, vamose, dig into the clouds, evaporate, cut dirt and be absent. And, furthermore, request all your friends who may feel in any-wise belligerent to give you a slight hint thereof, so that you may act accordingly and escape the punishment of your folly in seeing them "fit," which is confinement in the court-house during an indefinite number of days, under the penalty of some several dollars forfeiture. We would still further exhort, entreat and beseech every man, woman and child to watch carefully the very first risings of anger or a disposition to whip any other man, woman or child, and to adjourn the matter, if possible, to a quiet and secluded place, where they can fight quietly and peaceably, and enjoy themselves in a rational manner, without implicating anybody in the misfortune, if not the crime of being witnesses. For our own part, we shall never be so foolish as to attempt the character of a mediator or peace-maker, neither shall we risk the integrity of our garments in making a physical interposition of our short body between excited parties. No Sirree!

"But to be more serious upon the matter, for the misfortune of happening to be present when some trifling ebullition of passion is provoked in an exemplary and peaceful citizen, by rude conduct, and, naturally interposing, to prevent any serious consequence resulting therefrom, a man may be kept from his most urgent and indispensable business, perhaps incurring a loss far exceeding the whole interest involved, court costs, fines, lawyer's fees, etc., included. He may be very much puzzled hunting up money to pay in bank, or a hundred things may require his attention, all of which he must drop, or incur a heavy forfeiture, to attend for the purpose of bearing evidence in the *Superior Court*, in a case where conviction can only bring a merely nominal fine of a dollar or two, and that fully up to the requirements of the case. We do think that some method might be hit upon for relieving the docket of so grave a tribunal of such frivolous matters, and the community of so great a bore, as this amounts to. Certainly justice must have its way, but we do wish it had some easier way. Our own "venerable" aspect has graced the Halls of Justice for the last week, to our most decided loss and inconvenience, under something like the circumstances spoken of above. We do not suppose that, as the laws stand, the powers that be could do otherwise in such cases, but they ought to have the power."

The "serious" part of the above strikes us as being rather inconsiderate, and calculated to foster a notion which has already too many advocates, that slight assaults should not be noticed by the law. Such an exemption from punishment would be a long step of *backward progress*, from civilization to barbarism, and would lead to collisions which might be trifling enough at first, but serious and deadly in their results.

Instead of complaining of being a witness only, we think the Editor ought to thank his stars that he was not a principal in the case.

The Wilmington Journal is kind enough to inform us, that "no man has been appointed to office by Gen. Pierce unless it was distinctly understood that he would abide by and support, in good faith, the recent "compromise," and every part of it, as a *final* settlement of the sectional difficulties which had disturbed the country."

Now this *may* be so, but we doubt very much the accuracy of the Journal's information. The character of the men appointed to office, in many instances, contradicts the statement. If true, it affords instances of the most remarkable and sudden conversions ever heard of since the day of Saul of Tarsus. Bitter freesoilers must have become instantaneously changed into supporters of that, to them, bill of abominations, the fugitive slave law. And fire-eating disunionists with the same celerity converted into loyal Union men.—Can this be so? If it be, the love of office must indeed be all powerful with the Locofoco leaders.

And what reliance can be placed upon men who thus, *for the sake of office*, forswear all their previous principles? But what evidence has the public that John A. Dix, or Jefferson Davis, or Pierre Soule, or Green W. Caldwell, or Gray of Ohio, any one of them, has "taken the pledge," as so positively asserted by the Journal? None! None whatever!

We have just met with a document which shows how little faith may be put in the Journal's statement. It is an address of S. S. Hays, of Illinois, a Cass Elector in 1848, published in the "Democratic Press," an acknowledged official paper of the Locofoco party in Illinois, addressed "to the people, and especially to the democracy of Illinois," bitterly complaining of the appointment of one Mr. Hoyne as U. S. District Attorney for Illinois. This man, to whom is committed the execution of the laws of the United States in the State of Illinois, is charged by Mr. Hays with having "avowed sentiments inconsistent with the proper performance of such duties, in respect to matters on which depend the peace of the country and the existence of the Union itself."

This Mr. Hoyne was a candidate on the Van Buren and Adams Abolition Electoral Ticket in 1848; he took the stamp and delivered many speeches in favor of those candidates and their principles, and against Gen. Cass, the regular Locofoco candidate, whom he denounced as "the Great Northern Slave," "the greatest slave in the country," who "differed from the plantation slaves in the South: They were owned by somebody and sold without any will of their own; while Cass, he said, was so complete a slave in spirit that he sold himself"—(that is, to the South.)

Hoyne was besides a delegate to the State Convention of the "Free Democracy," member of the corresponding committee of the "Free Soil League," for which he drew the Constitution, and member of the Van Buren State Central Committee. The platform of his principles will be found in the resolutions of the State "Free Soil Convention" which nominated him for elector. As a sample of their quality, take the following:

"Resolved, That the last Slave State has been admitted into the Union.

"Resolved, That we have witnessed with shame and indignation the course pursued by our Senators in Congress, (Breese and Douglas,) "their treacherous desertion of the principles of Freedom, and their base subserviency to the behests of slavery—as exhibited by their affirmative votes on the infamous so-called 'Compromise Bill.'

"Resolved, That we will submit to no compromise on the subject of Slavery, but will wash our hands of the foul crime, and will say to those who oppose us, let this sin be upon you, and not upon us."

And this same Senator Douglas, whom Hoyne so abused in 1848, is charged by Mr. Hays with recommending Hoyne to the President for the office he has now received; for the purpose, as Hays charges, of ingratiating himself with the abolitionists for their support of him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856!

The facility with which slaves escape into Illinois, from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, makes this appointment of District Attorney a most important one. As Mr. Hays says,—

"The duties of the U. S. attorney are of peculiar and serious moment. The laws of Congress are to be enforced through his agency. Has a fugitive slave been rescued, and his owner assailed by a mob? It is the duty of the attorney to prosecute the rioters to conviction. How mournful to witness the awkward attempts of an ex-freesoiler to defend the rights of property against the "higher law" and the "rights of manhood." What his confusion, when marshalled round in dark array, are seen horrid shapes, "chimeras dire" of wo and blood, and tears, called from the grave of his former speeches, by the wand of the *defendant's counsel*. Is not the committing of that office to such hands a direct denial to our southern brethren of those remedies which under the constitution and laws they are entitled to, and which are the only safe-guard of their rights? I think they will so regard it."

Mr. Hays thus enumerates the appointments conferred by President Pierce on citizens of Illinois:—

"Hon. Thompson Campbell is made Commissioner of Land Claims in California. Dr. Molony is carried over into the Danville district, and placed in the Land Office; to reward him perhaps for his famous letter of October, 1850, in which he promises so "*distinctly*," "*emphatically*," "*cordially*," and "*decidedly*," to vote for and advocate bills, repealing the Fugitive law, prohibiting slavery in the territories, and prohibiting slavery in the District of Columbia; and to oppose the admission of "slave States" into the Union. Mr. Long, another Free-soiler, is appointed Register of the Land office in this district. Mr. Snowhook, also once a Free-soiler, takes the Collectorship, with an increased and large salary. And all the other appointments at Chicago, except the Postmaster, are given to active partisans of Mr. John Wentworth, who for many years has pandered to the abolition sentiment."

And now the reader may judge for himself how wide of the truth is the statement of the Wilmington Journal on this subject. When a President wishes, in good faith, to carry out a principle, he naturally looks to the aid of those who were and are in favor of it. But Gen. Pierce selects, to *support the Compromise measures, and carry them into effect, the bitterest* opponents of those measures, North and South! And puts them in places,—at least it is so with this man Hoyne,—where they can make their hostility the most effective!

MARRIED,

In Chesterfield District, S. C., on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Wesley L. Pegues, Mr. N. McK. McNEILL, of this county, to Miss FANNIE, daughter of William Pegues, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, very suddenly, on Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, in the 53d year of his age, JOHN W. HOWELL, Esq., a native of Montgomery county, but for the last 30 years an inhabitant of this county. He was an active and enterprising gentleman, and furnished employment for a large number of indigent persons. The poor, the needy, the sick, and the afflicted always found in him a fast friend. His untimely death will be long regretted. He has soon followed to the grave a beloved wife, who was an active coadjutor in all his schemes of benevolence.—[COM.

At his residence, Allen's Bridge, S. C., on the 2d instant, WYATT FULLER, Esq., an active and enterprising merchant of that place.

In Greensboro', on the 5th inst., of consumption, MARY V. LINDSAY, only daughter of Jed. H. Lindsay, Esq., in the 19th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 9.—St'r Chatham with boat Gen. McRae in tow with freight for J Newlin & son, J Swan, Murchison, Reed & co, G W Williams & co, T J Robinson, Porter & Ogden, L J Haughton, H Tyson, H W Dixon, Jenkins, Roberts & co, C T Haigh & son, H Brown, E B Rice, J H & J Martine, W W Verdin, J A Craven, J McIver, J McKenzie, Elkin Manf co, W D Kirksey, M Greenerre & co, Hanks, Brown & co, W Clark, W J McConnell J W Scott, J H Thompson, J D Click & co, J Miller, Worth & Elliott, N D Bain & co, Cedar Falls co, Dr A T Zevely, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, S T Hawley & son, G M Bingham, J & F Garrett, G Brandt, J R & J Sloan, C Stauber, M & A Waldouer, Buckland, Bowen & Clymer.

May 10.—St'r Southerner, with passengers, and freight for A H Whitfield, J G Cook, F D Breece, W F Moore, J Swan, A J O'Hanlon, W McIntyre, E J Hale & son, C A VanVleck, W Taylor, D & W McLaurin.

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same.—His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90-6m

A Desirable LOT for Sale.

AT Floral College, will be offered for sale, on the 16th June next, being the last day of the Examination, an improved LOT, containing one acre of land, having on it a small dwelling and kitchen. The lot is in a pleasant situation.

JOHN McPHAUL.

April 30, 1853. 90*ts

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.

Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 80*3m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. [illegible]

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford [illegible]
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, [illegible]

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, [illegible]

January 31, 1853. [illegible]

ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON

M. McNeill

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by B. J. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention: all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those indebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.

March 21, 1853. 80*12t

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

April 28, 1853. 90*tf

Boots and Shoes.

WE have just received a FRESH SUPPLY of the above articles.

We also expect to receive, in eight or ten days, a

Second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

To which the attention of dealers is invited.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 23, 1853. 88*4t

Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

THE next annual Meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

FOUND,

ON the 1st inst., near the Upper Fair Ground, in Richmond county, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing some clothing, one pistol, and several other small articles; also one small blank book, with the name of John Walker and several others. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply to

SAMUEL T. USHER.
Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.

April 2, 1853. 90*3t

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the well known Red Banks plantation, in the county of Robeson, containing 4000 acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Lumber River, on the main road from Lumberton to Floral College, seventeen miles from the former, and seven miles from the latter place; also, on the main road from Harlleesville, S. C. to Fayetteville, thirty-three miles South of the latter place.

They feel no hesitation in saying that said plantation possesses as many conveniences and advantages as any ever offered for sale in this section of the State. There is now on the premises and in successful operation a Saw Mill running two saws, and a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin—all of which are run upon the best and most improved plans. The home demand for lumber is always great, with the additional advantage of transporting it by the river to Georgetown, C. S., and the intermediate landings. Timber for the use of the Mill is plentiful. The Grist Mill and Cotton Gin have each a fine custom.

The lands are generally heavily timbered, and lying on and near the river—are very valuable for Turpentine, Ton-Timber, &c. Turpentine can always be sold at a fair price in Lumberton, and Timber at Georgetown and the steam mills on the river.

There are about 500 acres of cleared land under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, well adapted to the various articles of produce usually raised in this latitude.

The dwelling house is large and comfortable. The negro cabins are all frame work, well lighted and ventilated, brick chimneys and shingle roofs. Most of them have been erected within the last few years.

The corn and fodder houses, stable buildings, &c., are mostly new and well located.

The location is healthy; the water, both well and spring, is excellent.

There is also upon the premises a large store-house, one-fourth of a mile from the dwelling; a Presbyterian church one mile, and a Methodist church two miles.—The store house is in a public place; the stand for selling goods and making good debts is equal to any in the State. There is regular service in both churches by ministers of their respective denominations.

Persons desiring further information can address the subscribers at Gilopolis, or examine the premises.

Preference will be given to any one buying the whole, or it will be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms, one half cash upon delivery of possession—the balance on reasonable time.

WILLIAM McNEILL, SR.
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., April 5, 1853. 84*tf

I will also sell 1200 acres unimproved, heavily timbered land, on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton. Persons wishing Timber and Turpentine lands would do well to apply early.

JOHN McNEILL.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday the 6th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

Wilmington, April 2, 1853. 82*tm

Turpentine Getters and Farmers,

LOOK HERE!

1200 Acres finely timbered Pine Land for sale.

THE undersigned, expecting sooner or later to quit the State, offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, lying in Richmond county, on the waters of the Big Juniper Creek, adjoining the lands of John Fairley, Hugh McArn, Milton McIntosh and others, and containing about twelve hundred acres, principally wood land.

This Land, for Turpentine and Farming purposes, is unsurpassed by any in this section of the State. Being situated conveniently near Lumber River, and on the direct route of the Robeson and Richmond Plank Road, it offers every necessary inducement to those wishing to embark in the Turpentine business; and being in a neighborhood noted for intelligence, morality, and its facilities for education, it is also well calculated to answer the necessary demands of family convenience.

There is also a first rate Mill Site on the premises.

Persons wishing to purchase land of the above description, and on reasonable terms, will please address

J. G. BLUE.

[illegible], Robeson co., N. C., April 1, 1853.—82*tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale her HOUSE and LOT on [illegible] Street. The House is large, [illegible] kitchen and out-houses, and a good well of [illegible] in the yard. In fact, it is a desirable [illegible] healthy, and convenient to business. The [illegible] is now under cultivation.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine the premises, or by applying to Mr. Jas. G. Cook or J. E. McMaster, either of whom will give any information desired. Possession given immediately.

E. C. McMASTER.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at May Term 1852 of Bladen County Court, taken out letters of administration on the estate of Willis Council, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN C. BAKER, Adm'r.

May 2, 1853. 92*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1853.

R. W. Kinlaw *vs.* James Edey.

Attachment.—Judgment conditional rendered.—Levied on 60 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Edey, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment absolute will be rendered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D. 1853.

J. McLAURIN, Cl'k.

CUBA.

One of the Editors of the N. Y. Express has just returned from a visit to Cuba. Whilst there he wrote several interesting letters describing what he saw and heard. The following is the last of the series, written after he left the Island.

On Board the Empire City, April 21st.

Adieu to Cuba! I have seen all that friends, letters of introduction, and kind attentions and my own observation would allow me during the eighteen days I have been upon the Island. I have read what I could of Cuba, and of Havana particularly, from the books written upon the Island, at home and here. The full quarto pages of the *Balanza General de Commercio* have been the most instructive document I could find of the imports and exports, and a brief summary of the results of trade, translated from these official reports I have forwarded to the Express. Of political tracts there are none here, and of published political opinions there are none. Every pen in Cuba has its Censor, and not an article appears in print which has not been scrutinized by the lynx-eyed vigilance of the Censor before it has been published. Editorials, communications, translations, foreign news, domestic news, everything but the advertisements (for the appearance of which there is a double responsibility,) are officially scanned, and proprietors, editors and readers submit to all this with becoming grace and resignation. I behold the zeal of these men as they comment upon Republican Institutions, and defend their own government, and wonder at the calmness with which they wear the yoke which despotism has thrown around them. Do they condemn the Government of old Spain, or the authorities at home,—they dare not say so. Have they principles to defend, or opinions to expose, the newspaper is a sealed book for the defence of the one or the utterance of the other. The Government caters for the people,—but the people are compelled, intellectually, to feed on the driest husks. There are military parades, music on the Plaza, bull fights, cock fights, grand displays of fine dresses and elegant women in the grand Tacon theatre, with Spanish comedies that make the unskilful laugh and the judicious grieve. There are the grand Paseos of Tacon and Isabella, far, far better than anything we have in New York, and the grand public Promenade on the banks of the beautiful harbor, with a unique city on one side, villages, surrounded by a fruitful country on the other, and hundreds of vessels lying at anchor between the two strips of land. But the people are intellectually dead,—and what are music and games, revelry and equipages, soldiers and crowns, amidst this mental, political and spiritual decay? My senses have often been charmed in Havana,—my eyes with the gorgeous military displays,—with Priests in their rich robes,—with churches decorated with their saintly shrines,—with the brilliant ensigns of the Catholic power, seen in the cathedral and elsewhere, and so my ears have listened in delight to the vocal music of the church mass and the martial strains from the military bands of the several regiments of the Island, but all this is a poor substitute for a Free Press, a free Legislative Assembly, and that free and liberal intercourse which distinguishes a free Government from a despotism.

Cuba as she is,—with all her people, bigoted and superstitious as they are, not only Catholic, but ultra Roman Catholic, with Priests at every corner of the street, with but one form of religion, and that anti-Republican, without free schools, with children trained up to hate Republican liberty, and men of mature years detesting it,—with a vicious system of slavery and a system almost entirely unlike slavery in the United States, with the free blacks there unlike the free blacks at home, and mankind and nature, people and institutions, altogether uncongenial to us and ours,—is not fitted to enter the bands of our political Union. We do not want her, and she does not want us. They who suppose that such a people could easily become assimilated to us, know but little of the Spanish character. It has taken Louisiana fifty years to become Americanized, and there are portions of Louisiana to-day which are more French than American. The disaffected Creoles of Cuba look to the United States for help not because they are ready to fall into the political embraces of our government, but because they detest the Catalan population,—and no wonder, for the Catalans in authority treat the Creoles rather as serfs than as equals. But one will look in vain in Cuba, among the native born citizens, among those from old Spain, or those from other Spanish colonies for any good evidence of a desire for political connection with our government, or the preparation and fitness to share in its privileges and benefits. There are Spaniards, Catalans and Basques, who desire more freedom than they have, and much more independence of the Crown also, and there are other Creoles, suspected of treason, and watched as traitors, who seek for any change as a relief for present misery,—but the great mass of the people are for Spanish rule, —haters of our institutions and determined to oppose all schemes of Annexation. I have been reasoning with an official Government editor in Cuba,—the one who gives tone to Spanish sentiment in the United States, and who assails us with sweeping censure, for his unjustifiable assaults. His answer to me was of the *argumentum ad hominem* kind. "Look at home," he said, "look to your Suns, your Heralds, your Deltas, &c., &c. I read nothing of Cuba but abuse of her officers. I see little else but organized schemes for innovation upon us, and these in violation of your laws and our treaties. If your government does not wink at them, it does not suppress them. We desire peace with the United States. We know her value to us as our best customer. We would be glad of a free commercial intercourse. Let us have it, but no filibustering, no plots for annexation, no political connections with your Government. "Cuba will be Spanish or African!""

* * * * *

But supposing Cuba to be as beautiful and fruitful as Paradise itself, and without Army or Navy, and ten times as accessible and desirable as it is,—still we do not want the Island. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods," is one of the commandments of God. Spain, moreover, is an independent nation, in the enjoyment of Peace and goodfellowship with the United States. The Island of Cuba is a Colony of Spain, and the people of Cuba, as a whole, present themselves as a wall of fire against our proffered embraces. Again there is no true spirit of liberty any where in the Island. There is no courage to fight for independence there, and what is more, and most disagreeable to many of our own people, the Expeditions from the United States against Cuba were fitted out in a spirit of Adventure and Booty, with pecuniary promises and rewards to those who engaged in the strife, and with not a particle of true Patriotism upon which to ground these unlawful and wicked innovations. When the banished Creoles volunteer to go to Cuba to redeem the Island from Spanish oppression, I shall have more faith in their zeal and discretion.

My note-book is full of little things and little incidents of Cuban life. It is not only the people who are odd, and the houses which are strange, but new things surround one everywhere. Let me notice a little of the domestic life of town and country. The milk of Cuba is either sent to market by driving the cows to the door, there to be purchased, without the possibility of any admixture of chalk and water, *a la American*, or it is brought to your door in odd-looking, antiquated jars, that precisely resemble, in age and appearance, the jars dug out of Pompeii. Most of the wheel-barrows you see are as heavy as horse carts, and look as the Boston trucks would, if cut off near the end. They have a very narrow wheel, and are painted as black as the gondolas of Venice. Send on a lot of Yankee wheel-barrows, though perhaps they would come to as bad a market as the Yankee ploughs, which the Spaniards will not use. The oxen of Cuba look old and jaded, and the ox yokes are such as might have been used in the time of Abraham and Moses. The oxen are driven and guided by cords which are fastened through the nose, while the cars have huge wheels, which elevate the cart many feet in the air. I had heard of the Garlic propensities of the Islanders before I came here, but I did not expect to behold it in such quantities. Onions are a dish sufficiently plentiful and savory to supply any moderate demand, but garlic is sold by the sack and by the cord. It is strung up on all sides of the provision and grocery stores, and is found in and of the public market,—and on bread, which is very good here, and garlic, with a small quantity of Catalan wine, the Spaniards will live and thrive.

The chief propensities of the *Habaneros* are riding and smoking. The horses, not imported from the United States, are generally very small ponies, and when brought here from over the sea, they rapidly degenerate. The Calesero, next to himself, his long boots and laced jacket, fancies his horses. He braids the tail of his nag as carefully as a barber would braid any lady's hair.—He ties the tip of the tail with crimson or green, blue or yellow, and then fastens it to the saddle upon which he sits. Saddle horses have an extra braid over the horses which draw the volantes. This is a brutish custom, and especially in a climate where the animals are tormented by flies, fleas and mosquitoes. Riding is more costly here than anywhere in America or England, and everybody rides almost of necessity.

Smoking, however, is the higher pleasure.—One half of the people make cigars and the other half smoke them. The home consumption is enormous, and the export immense. Almost every traveller to the United States takes his one or two thousand of cigars, and in consequence there is neither export duty paid in Cuba, nor import duty in the United States. As high as $500 a thousand are sometimes paid for cigars, while the poorest are bought for four dollars. The medium prices are $100, $50, $30, $25 and $15 a thousand,—there being but very little difference, except in appearance and carefulness of make between cigars of the first, second and third quality. Sometimes at home we inquire for "the man who smokes in the omnibus." He is omnipresent here. I have travelled with "twelve inside," and ten were smoking. They smoke in the cars, smoke in the volantes, smoke at the breakfast table, smoke when they rise, smoke in bed and smoke all the time. Black, white, mixed, Spaniards, Creoles, Africans, sailors, soldiers, masters and servants all smoke. Even the Priests, in their robes, smoke upon the streets, and in their volantes. The nurses smoke with infants in their arms, and one of the first things taught the child is to smoke. The common women all smoke, and some say the best of the women also smoke in the quiet of their chambers, though it is no longer fashionable for ladies to use the paper *cigarettes*, in public, if it ever was fashionable to do so.

But as there must be an end to all things, once more *adieu* to Cuba,—to the beautiful harbor of Havana, to the rich and boundless productions of Nature, to the commerce of the richest isle of the West Indies, and finally to that grand aggregate of men and things, and laws and customs, which are so unlike any, and everything, we have at home. As in Eden of old, so in Cuba now, everything that is pleasant for the sight and good for food, seems to grow, but free men do not flourish here, and for the obvious reason, that free principles have the ban of a military despotism put upon them.

E. B.

AN ANECDOTE WITH A MORAL.

A friend not long since told us an anecdote in relation to one of our subscribers, which contains a good moral for husbands, and also furnishes an example for wives which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances:

The subscriber referred to, said to our friend, in the presence of his wife, that it had been his intention to call at the Recorder office, pay up his arrearages and discontinue his paper. His wife very promptly asked, "Why do you intend to discontinue the paper?"

"Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, that there seems to be very little use in my taking the paper."

"Yes," responded the wife, "it may be of little use to *you*, but it is of great use to *me*. I remain at home while you are gone, and I wish to know what is going on in the world. If you discontinue the paper, I will go straight to town and subscribe for it myself."

As the paper has not been discontinued, we suppose the wife's reasoning was conclusive.

The moral of this incident must not be overlooked. A husband should consider the gratification and profit afforded his wife and children by the paper, as well as his own, and not discontinue it, simply because *he* may not have an opportunity to read it regularly. And further, it may remind some good husbands, not now subscribers, that it is their duty to take the paper, that their wives and children may "know what is going on in the world."—*Hills. Rec.*

Fine Cotton.—The Editor of the United States Economist has received from a firm in New York a remarkable specimen of Cotton, destined for the World's Fair. It was procured by a merchant of Texas, from the Pino Indians. It is of a texture and strength of fibre superior to any ever before offered in New York. To the touch it has the feeling of silk, being destitute of the harsh feeling incident to cotton. It is of a long staple, and of a beautiful clear color. The discoverer has procured a quantity of the seed, and will enter extensively into the culture. It has been found under circumstances which lead to the hope that the degeneration of the quality usual upon these fine qualities will not be encountered in this case.

A Tornado—Four Persons Killed—A number wounded.—We learn that a most terrible tornado passed over Morse's Point, in lower Princess Anne county, on Sunday evening. Four dwelling houses were blown down, in one of which (owned by Mr. Raleigh Grimsted) were his wife and children, all of whom were killed. Mr. G. being absent escaped. A large number of other persons were badly injured, some, it is feared, mortally. Trees were rung into atoms, and its course is marked for miles through the forest, while every thing that came in its way was laid prostrate. So violent was the wind that in one instance a well gum sunk several feet in the ground was blown up, and one or two houses were blown entirely away.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

A vocalist says he could sing "Way down on the Old Tar River," if he could only get the *pitch!*

ANOTHER CASE FOR MRS. STOWE.

We beg leave to call the attention of Mrs. Stowe and her abolition sympathisers to the following extract of a letter just received by the late senior editor of this paper:

Newark, New Jersey,
26th April, 1853.

Dear Sir: I write to you in behalf of a negro man who recently applied to me for employment. He states that he was born in Savannah and brought up in the family of Stephen and John Bulloch—that at the age of sixteen he was sold to one Prichard, and by him taken to Louisiana—and he finally became the property of Elijah Crisbell, and that he at his death gave him his freedom. Since that time he came to the North to seek his fortunes, but found the North no place for the colored man. Freedom, to use his own words—"is a berry purty ting to *tink about*, but am no sarvice to any body but white folk." His most earnest desire is to return to Savannah, and he is willing to become the slave of any master who will treat him well.

It occurred to me that perhaps you might interest yourself to get some member of the family to send for the man and his wife. I have no further knowledge of him than what he tells himself, but I should judge from his appearance that his story is correct, and that he would be a useful and active servant. He calls himself *George Powell*, and is about 45 years of age.

Should you see fit to act in this matter, be pleased to communicate your intentions to me at your earliest convenience. Should you send for *George* and his wife, I will see that they are safely embarked for Savannah. The poor fellow is, I believe, quite destitute, beyond what he can earn at small jobs, and therefore it might be necessary to forward some small sum for their benefit, in case they are sent for.

Yours, &c. F. E. B.

Here is a fact for Mrs Stowe—a gleam of light to illumine her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and to dissipate the mists of error and fanaticism with which she has enveloped it. This poor negro has tried both slavery and freedom. He has tasted the bitterness of the one and the sweets of the other. His experience therefore is a *fact* worth all the fictions of all the novelists who ever coined gold out of falsehood.

We desire to call the attention of the Northern people to another fact in this connection. This negro, having lived in a free State, cannot return to Georgia. There is a law upon our statute book which interdicts the return to the State of any free person of color, or slave not a fugitive, who has ever lived in, or even visited a Northern State. This law, too, be it remembered, was passed in consequence of the officious interference of the people in the free States. Indeed, it is to the abolitionists alone that the slave is indebted for all the regulations adopted within the last twenty years, restricting and abridging his privileges.—Their sympathy has been his injury—their friendship his misfortune. The slave may exclaim with more truth than most persons—"save me from my friends!"

These are facts which we assert of our own knowledge. The abolitionist has done and is doing the slave more harm than all the rest of the world together. His greatest enemies are his would-be friends, and chiefest among them stands Mrs. Stowe.—*Savannah Republican.*

Democratic Abolition.—We love to see the Southern Democracy, now and then, swallow a pill and, therefore, we occasionally take pleasure in giving them one, with the hope that it may do them good, notwithstanding the wry faces they make. Hence, we invite their attention to the following extract, from the Boston correspondence of the New York Evening Post:

The democrats and freesoilers (Massachusetts) elected to the convention met at the state house last evening in separate caucuses. Before any nominations were made, the democratic caucus, with, I believe, only one dissenting voice, voted to unite with the free soil caucus, and then proceed to business as one body. *It is deemed a significant circumstance, that the motion for this purpose was introduced into the democratic caucus and warmly supported by no less a personage than Benjamin F. Hallett, of Boston.*

The coalesced caucus proceeded to nominate Mr. Banks, for president of the convention, by a majority of sixty-three over all others. Mr. Robinson, of Lowell, was unanimously nominated for first secretary, and Hon. James T. Robinson, of North Adams, for second secretary. This last Robinson was a free soil state senator from Berkshire, last year, and is one of the best speakers in western Massachusetts.

The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, to-day, by the venerable Robert Rantoul, of Beverly (the father of the late Mr. Rantoul, of the national house of Representatives), who was a member of the constitutional convention of 1820. There was a very full attendance, and nearly all the eminent public men of the state were present. A committee of five was appointed to collect credentials, of whom two were ex-governors, a third ex-speaker of the house, and a fourth enjoys the distinction of being the only free soil representative in Congress from Massachusetts, at the present time.

The convention elected Mr. Robinson, of Lowell, its secretary, by a majority of 100; and Mr. Robinson, of Berkshire, second secretary, by a majority of 135. Mr. Banks was elected president by a majority of 109, the whole number of votes being 391. These numbers will serve to show the relative strength in the convention of the whigs, and their antagonists, who, as far as the convention is concerned, may be considered as forming but one party. There appears to be only two anti-coalition democrats among them.

If "the Southern Democracy" are not cured by this, we respectfully ask their attention to the list of New York (city) Postmasters just appointed by the President—about two thirds of whom were Van Buren anti-Cass Free Soilers in 1848—and who now act with the Barnburners, that most respectfully decline, in our New York Legislature, to endorse "the Compromise," or to pass any act for the Virginia slaves, that come *via* New York for Texas, as did the slave Lemmon.

N. Y. Express.

The New York Legislature has refused to pass a law proposing to allow Southern citizens, removing with their slaves, to pass through the territory or ports of New York without incurring the loss of the slaves. The New York Legislature is a Locofoco body by an overwhelming majority.

Blacksmiths, it is said, *forge* and *steel* every day; but we think people speak *iron*-i-cally of them.

A Fable.—'I have one thing more to ask you,' said an eagle to a learned, melancholy owl; "men say there is a bird named Merops, who, when he rises in the air, flies with his tail upwards, and his head towards the ground—is that true?" "Certainly not," answered the owl; "it is only a foolish tradition of man. He is himself a Merops; for he would fly to Heaven without once losing sight of earth.

Iron for the N. C. Rail Road.—The first cargo of T iron from Wales for the North Carolina Rail Road, was entered at this port a few days since.

Wil. Herald.

The Wilmington Bar.—We are glad to learn from the following correspondence, that the sum of $60,000 necessary to make the improvements immediately required in the Inlet below Wilmington, has been subscribed, and that the work will probably be forthwith commenced, under the direction of some Engineer in the U. S. service. It is matter of astonishment to learn from the Herald that only 33 citizens of Wilmington have contributed to the subscription. They must be truly patriotic and liberal, to subscribe so large a sum, (with a possibility only of having it refunded by the general government,) in the face of indifference manifested by all the rest of the community, though the others were interested like themselves in the work to be performed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 7th, 1853.

Prof. A. D. Bache,
Supt. U. S. Coast Survey, Washington City.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you, that a number of the citizens of Wilmington have raised by subscription, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be applied and expended in deepening the Bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, under the direction of such officers of the United States as may be detailed to supervise the work. The subscription list is in my possession, and the amounts are payable to me, or to my successors in office, in such instalments as may be required by the officers in charge of the work. Entertaining not the least doubt of the full responsibility of all the parties to the subscription, I would respectfully request that you will bring the subject before the proper Department, that the necessary steps may be taken for the speedy commencement of operations.

Your humble serv't.,
(Signed) JOHN DAWSON,
Magistrate of Police.

Wilmington, N. C., May 7th, 1853.

John Dawson, Esq., Magistrate of Police.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, stating that a number of citizens of Wilmington have raised the sum of sixty thousand dollars to be applied to deepening the Bar at Cape Fear entrance, and requesting me to bring the subject before the proper Department of the Government, for its early action. It will give me great pleasure on my return to Washington to communicate the fact contained in your letter to Gen. Totten, Chief Engineer, and to obtain his advice as to the mode in which the most speedy action in this very important matter may be obtained.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) A. D. BACHE,
Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.

The sum of $60,000 thus subscribed, will, with the appropriation of $20,000 already made by Congress, be applied to the construction of Jettys for protecting the North and South sides of Bald Head, and preventing further wear there; to the erection of fences, and the sowing of grass to avert the motion of the sand near the point, as subsidiaries; to the closing of the two openings between Zeek's Island and Smith's Island, one 400 yards wide, and four feet deep in the middle; the other, 200 yards wide, and two feet deep in the middle, with piles and sheet piles, and stones; and to the construction of a break-water to protect Zeek's Island now gradually wearing away. This is the work recommended by Prof. Bache to be *first done.*—*Wilmington Herald.*

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in this State, commenced its sessions in this town, on Monday last. A large number of Representatives and members from all parts of the State, were in attendance.

The reports of the Grand Officers show that the Order in North Carolina, is steadily progressing in popular favor.

There have been three new Lodges instituted during the past year, viz: Clarendon No. 45, at Wilmington; Brown Creek No. 43 in Anson County, and Farmington No. 46 at Farmington.

Whole number of working Lodges in the State 40.

The following officers were duly elected on yesterday, viz:

Walter L. Steele, Grand Master, Richmond; Wm. S. G. Andrews, Dept. G. Master, Goldsboro'; A. Paul Repiton, G. Secretary, Wilmington; T. M. Gardiner, G. Treasurer, Wilmington; Jno. A. Wiermen, G. Warden, Salisbury; Haynes Lennon, G. Chaplain, Whitesville; E. W. Jones, R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S., Plymouth.

The G. M. appointed: M. L. Douglass, Grand Conductor, Rockingham; H. S. Ward, Grand Guardian, Colerain.

From the Returns of Subordinate Lodges of the State, there are 1669 Contributing members within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.—During the period between 1st January and 31st December 1852, there have been 263 Initiations, 43 Rejections, 41 Admitted by Card, 128 Withdrawn by Card, 22 Reinstated, 47 Suspended, 44 Expelled, 13 Deceased. There are 253 Past Grands.

The whole amount of Revenue $12,515 07.

There have been expended—For the relief of Brothers, $1,311: for burying the dead, $419 20; for the education of orphans, $136; and for the relief of Widowed families, $467 13. Total amount paid out for relief, $2,233 33.

We are pleased to see the interest manifested in an order which has for its basis *Benevolence* in its most enlarged sense; and trust that the members now in attendance from different sections of the State, may find the occasion of their visit here a pleasant one.—*Wil. Herald.*

Grand Encampment of North Carolina.—The Sixth Annual Communication of this body was also held in Wilmington on the 10th and 11th inst. We learn that no business of unusual interest was transacted. One Subordinate Encampment has been Instituted during the past year, at Kinston, Lenoir county, called "Neuse Encampment, No. 11."

The following are the Officers of the Grand Encampment for the present year: Jno. N. Washington, of Newbern, Grand Patriarch; James E. Morris, of ditto, Grand High Priest; Henry L. Ward, of Colerain, Grand Senior Warden; J. B. Newby, of Fayetteville, Grand Scribe; Chas. Lutterloh, of ditto, Grand Treasurer; Justin E. Jones, of Washington, Grand Junior Warden; Thos. H. Hardenbergh, of ditto, Grand Rep. to Gr. Lodge of U. States; John J. Conoley, of Wilmington, Grand Sentinel.

High prices for Negroes.—The Negroes advertised in this paper by Thos. L. Lea, Esq., Com'r, to be sold at Yanceyville last Monday, were disposed of in the following order, as furnished us by Gen. T. W. Graves, the auctioneer:

1 man, aged	49 years,	sold for	$1000
1 girl, “	19 “	and child,	$1225
1 boy, “	18 “	sold for	$1225
1 “ “	15 “	“	$1400
1 “ “	13 “	“	$1250
1 “ “	11 “	“	$820
1 “ “	9 “	“	$1053

Sold on six months credit. So much for advertising in this paper.—*Milton Chron.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Life and Works of Robert Burns. By Robert Chambers. Edinburgh, 1852. Republished by Harper & Brothers, New York. In 4 vols.—12mo.

The editions of Burns most in circulation in this country, are those written respectively by Currie, Lockhart, and Cunningham. The two last named authors have adopted the arrangement of the first, and whilst they contain additional incidents of the poet's life, and are graceful contributions to literature and to his memory, yet they come far short of what the subject demanded, and leave it questionable whether their editions are improvements on the one by Currie, which was written under peculiarly delicate and embarrassing circumstances. When *he* wrote, Burns had but ceased to live—ceased to breathe tones of defiance against the purse-proud mortals who on account of their wealth or position, exacted a fawning sycophancy which his manly and independent soul scorned to pay.

In addition to this, at a period in British history when freedom of speech was well nigh stifled, Burns questioned the divine right of Kings, preferred the "Stuart" to the "Geulph," and maintained Washington to be a greater man than William Pitt; and when told by some official, "his *duty* was to *act, not think*," he invoked his muse, and gave form and substance to his thoughts in that truly republican song,

"A man's a man, for a' that."

In lampooning "Holy Willie," afterwards convicted of *Larceny* for stealing the funds of the Church in which he had once deemed himself a "burning and a shining light," the poet had provoked the ire of the *Kirk*, and his political sentiments had roused the ever watchful jealousy of the State, until Burns—every pulsation of whose heart beat for his country's honor, and who sung her glory in strains as eternal as her cloud-capped hills—was all but deemed a traitor to her institutions and an agent of France.

Suspicions of this kind rankled within him, and goaded him almost to madness. Friends who deserted him in this epoch in his career, he never tried to win or wear again; but too often used his mighty powers of keenest satire to widen the breach.

In July 1796, Burns breathed his last, and was interred in Dumfries Church-yard; and in the face of all the embarrassing circumstances he had thrown around his life, Dr. James Currie was called upon to publish his Life and Works, for the benefit of his widow and five children.

In the prosecution of his design, that the enemies as well as the friends of Burns should contribute to the support of his widow and children, the editor avoided all personal, religious, and political subjects, calculated to rekindle animosities of any kind. He realized from the sale about seven thousand dollars, which at once placed the family of Burns in comparative affluence, and earned for himself a reputation for benevolence and literary ability that will be venerated by all who love the name of Burns.

In 1814, some friends of the bard—among whom was Wordsworth—found fault with the manner in which Currie had executed his trust, and accused him of having unnecessarily disclosed the dark side of the poet's character. This provoked a reply from the friends of Currie, and for years the character and habits of Burns were the subject of a heated and partizan warfare, producing at least one hundred and fifty versions of his Life, upon not one of which is the broad seal of Scotland's unqualified approbation to be found.

Scott, Campbell, Wilson, and Carlyle, have devoted their mighty intellects in praise of the lofty Genius of the Man; whilst his own "wood notes wild," warbled in every quarter of the globe for half a century, attest his powers as a Poet. And the jealousy with which his country guards his name and fame from aspersion, justifies me in saying, that Robert Burns—who in his 28th year, for a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, was willing to become overseer on a small estate in the West Indies—now lives in the affections of the Peasantry—in the national heart of Scotland—without a rival save and except Wallace and Bruce, whose patriotic deeds he loved so well and so eloquently to sing.

His widow, "bonnie Jean," and two of his children, have long since followed him "to the land o' the leal." Three of his children yet survive him. Robert, the eldest, has retired on an annuity from the Stamp Office, London; William and James have had honorable careers in the East India Company's service, where one is Major and the other Lieut. Colonel, at the present time.

Though Currie in future ages may not be entitled to the credit of having published the best and most complete edition of the Life and Writings of Scotland's Poet, yet he is entitled to the praise of having *foreshadowed* the plan which Mr. Chambers has so ably executed.

In a letter to Cadell, magnanimously inserted in this edition by Chambers, Currie says:

"In tracing the life of this singular genius, it is most curious and interesting to observe the incidents which gave rise to the effusions of his muse. *Every one* of his *poems*, printed and unprinted, *has a history attending it*, which, while it illustrates the character of the poet, illustrates also the manners and character of the class of men to which he belonged. In giving his biography, therefore, it would be very *desirable* to have the *liberty* of introducing such of his *poems* as relate to the *incidents*, recorded in their proper places, as well as to *introduce* occasionally his *letters* to his *friends*, and his *own private observations*, from his imperfect diaries. In this way his journey through the classical ground in the South of Scotland, as well as his tour through the Highlands, including his visits to the dukes of Athole and Gordon, may be made out clearly and very amusingly."

The above *plan* of editing the Poet's Life and Writings was partially carried out by Alexander Peterkin, in 1815; and no man in Scotland at the present day was so well qualified successfully to execute it, and do justice to the subject, as Mr. Chambers, one of the accomplished Brothers who so ably preside over the columns of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal." Like Burns, he has risen to eminence from the humble walks of life, and though tinged with a veneration for all that is antique or romantic in the legends of Scotland, yet few possess a more vigorous intellect or more unerring judgment, allied to so much genuine sensibility of heart.

In 1840, he was associated with Professor Wilson in the publication of "The land of Burns, a series of Landscapes and Portraits illustrative of the Life and Writings of the Scottish Poet," a work of much merit, and one which probably led the author to undertake this more extended and most elaborate edition of the Poet's Works and Life. In this edition, every incident in the Life of Burns is minutely stated, and his various Biographers are ably reviewed. Nothing does Chambers extenuate, nor set aught down in malice; and the result is a skilful analysis of the moral, physical, sensual and intellectual constituents of Burns, which will form a theme for meditation and instruction long after the editor shall cease to live.

The arrangement of the poetry is supposed to be the order in which it fell from the Poet's pen, breathing the intensity of his soul, and conveying a living sentiment in every line. Chambers wisely allows Burns to become his own editor, by letting his prose illustrate and explain the incidents and the history of his poetry, reserving to himself the more humble but more useful task of occasionally deepening the interest of the whole by briefly detailing the character and fate of the Poet's heroines, as in the case of the maid of "Bonnie Doon," and the "Lass of Ballochmyle." As we follow the Poet's muse, we are led from the cottages of the lowly poor to the mansions of the rich and great. Full names are substituted for the initials of other editions; and we have made clear to our understandings the virtues and the vices of the various classes in Scotland at the time Burns lived.

I confess that I read Burns with a new and increased relish; and while absorbed in these volumes, I forgot that I was a citizen of the pine-clad hills of Cumberland, and as in a dream revisited my native land, gazed upon the gorgeous scenery of the Clyde, and roamed on the banks of Ayr and "braes o' Doon," by "Alloway's auld haunted Kirk," followed the eccentric motions of the flashing Meteor Bard from "the auld clay biggin" to his bed of Death—to his memory shed a tear, and felt grateful that Robert Burns lived in the pages of Chambers, as he has long lived in the affections of his countrymen, no matter in what clime Providence has cast their lot.

STEVENSTON

THE NORWALK CALAMITY.

An eye-witness concludes an account of this terrible disaster with the following:—

Language fails to depict the scene which followed. The passengers who were uninjured and those whose bruises were sufficiently slight to allow them to exert themselves, thronged to the assistance of the drowning. The poor creatures were taken out of the car windows; axes were brought to break through the sides and roofs of the cars, and as fast as any one rose to the surface an effort to save them was made by some men who had put off in boats, or who had ventured into the water as their own safety permitted. One gentleman, who was thrown off the wall from the breaking of the third car, escaped by swimming. I think that none escaped out of the first car. Indeed, it was so deeply imbedded in the mud that those who were not killed by the shock of the fall must have been drowned almost instantly.

Of the terrible scene which ensued an hour afterwards, when the recovered bodies were taken to the depot; of the appearance of the dead and of their identification by their friends and relatives, I have no power to write. One lady (Mrs. Harley, formerly Miss Frances C. Shermann) was found in the first passenger car. She was clasping an infant. The great beauty both of the wife and child was noticed by every spectator as they lay side by side in their coffin in the depot.

Some incidents occurred in the river which I have not seen noticed. One man emerged from an aperture in the second car, and succeeded in gaining the end which was not submerged, and in climbing upon it. He, however, slipped back into the water. I think he would have recovered his hold of the car, but at the moment of making the exertion a woman's arm rose above the surface, and convulsively grasped his coat. He again sank, and on rising, while buffeting the water and making an attempt to get hold of the car, a man seized him by the leg, just as he was raising himself out of the water. He fell back a third time, the other man apparently retaining his hold. They sunk together, and I think neither of them rose again.

Many, I imagine, were drowned through others clinging to them, and impeding their efforts to escape. One man clung to a woman, and pulled her under water. He, however, was reached by some person in a boat, and both were saved.

The whole thing is a dream to me now. It does not seem real. It passed so rapidly, amid such terrible confusion, such a variety of shrieks, cries, wailings, and howlings of despair—faces rising to the surface and again disappearing—bleeding, ghastly faces like nightmare phantoms, flashing in sight only for an instant, but leaving impressions that will revive again in years to come, and recall the terror, the commotion, the groans of the sufferers, and the anguish of bereaved survivors—all the recollection of dead forms borne hastily away by the hands of sympathising men, themselves haggard with awe—*all those* recollections, all that was crowded into a few short minutes of unutterable agony, or was transacted through that day and the following, as each train brought its crowd of mourners, and bore away the dead in their coffins—all is as a dream.

Norwalk, May 11.

Another Victim.—Mrs. General Harvey, injured at the late railroad accident, died to-day.

New York, May 10.

Railroad Collision.—The emigrant train, from New York, and the express train, from Dunkirk, came in collision last night at Ramapo Branch on the Erie Railroad, by which four brakesmen were seriously hurt. None of the passengers were injured. The locomotive and baggage car were smashed. It is reported that the emigrant train left the depot at Jersey City an hour and a half before time.

Boston, May 11.

Another Railroad Accident—The freight train on the Boston and Fall River railroad ran off the track to-day, by which fifteen cars were thrown into a heap and broken to fragments. None of the passengers were injured, but the fireman and engineer were severely hurt.

Another Frightful Railroad Accident.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Gazette contains some of the particulars of the accident which happened on Saturday afternoon to the New Bedford and Taunton train of cars. In consequence of the breaking of an axletree the tender was immediately thrown down an embankment some thirty feet. The baggage car, directly behind, was precipitated below, and also the succeeding car, in which were twenty-five passengers. All three were completely demolished. As if by a miracle no lives were lost. The third and last car was displaced from the track, but not thrown down the embankment. Fifteen persons were more or less injured. The cars and tender were thrown some forty feet from the track, and in the fearful passage completely revolved three times.

The Secretary of the Treasury is making his transfer of gold by actual conveyance from one depository to another. Gold is now on the way from the North and East to the South and West, regardless of the fact that the exchanges from those quarters favor the remittance of gold towards this direction.—*N. Y. Express.*

All Alike—A Washington correspondent writes as follows:—

"Mr. Sohl, of Pennsylvania, recently appointed to a clerkship in the Third Auditor's office, declines. Hearing this fact, I devoted an hour today to hunting him up, being most anxious to be able to boast in my old age that I had actually seen the man who declined an office in these times. Finding him, I was astounded with his resemblance to mankind in general. The mystery was solved on learning that he had declined the third Auditor's clerkship, and—accepted one in the Post Office Department."

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The Cabinet held a protracted session to-day upon the Diplomatic appointments.

Henry A. Wise will probably be Minister to Chili, and Gov. Hubbard, of Maine, is likely to go to Honolulu.

Editors for Congress.—Alexander Moseley, Esq., senior editor of the Richmond Whig, accepts a nomination for Congress in the Albemarle District, tendered him by the Scottsville Convention.

The Whigs of Virginia have now three editors in the field for Congress, viz:—Mr. Snowden, in the Alexandria; Mr. Sterret, in the Parkersburg; and Mr. Moseley, in the Albemarle district. We hope that these gentlemen will fight hard, for the honor of the craft, and that we shall have the pleasure of recording the election of all of them, —but we suspect, the politicians would have scarcely given them a free field, if they were not leading forlorn hopes.—*N. Y. Express.*

TRANSFERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The following remarks from the St. Louis Republican of May 6 confirm the apprehensions which have been expressed in the cities on the Atlantic border of the inconveniences to the Treasury, as well as to the Public, which may be expected to attend the late change in the mode of transferring the public money to points where it is needed for the purposes of the Government:

The New Treasury Order.—Under the new Secretary of the Treasury the use of "transfer drafts" is dispensed with altogether. If the Government have $1,000,000 in New York which they desire to place in New Orleans, there is no other way now than to transfer the specie to that point. This is the law, and Mr. Guthrie chooses to interpret it to the letter. Thus, the Sub-treasurer in this city yesterday received $499,000 in gold, and $1,000 in silver from New York, by Adams and Co.'s Express, and in a little while it will be carted off in some other direction. The Secretary of the Treasury will find this a troublesome business before he is done with it, and if he should meet with one or two losses he will be glad to give it up. It is a very illiberal construction that requires the execution of the law in this way; and if the Secretary intends to pursue this course of construction, he will find in all the disbursing officers of the Government fit subjects for his displeasure in the execution of the law. It is notorious that they are not permitted by the law to keep their funds in any bank or any banking-house, but they are in the constant, universal habit of doing it. What will Mr. Guthrie do in such case?

FROM MEXICO.

A Telegraphic despatch from New Orleans announces the receipt of intelligence a week later from Mexico. Gen. Santa Anna had been duly installed as President of the Republic, upon which occasion he delivered an address in which he made known his intention to use his best endeavors to restore peace at home and to cultivate peace with all foreign nations. The names of his Cabinet Ministers are given as follows: Alamana, of Foreign Affairs; Lores, of Justice; and Tamarezi, of Finance. Gen. Almonte, it appears, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. It will be remembered that he held the same station prior to the last war with Mexico.

Santa Anna had proclaimed a new arbitrary law with regard to the press, requiring all the papers to be licensed by government, and the proprietors to deposit large sums as securities, and copies of every article to government officers before publication, to abstain entirely from discussing political matters. Severe penalties attend the infringement of these rules, and also as to publishing matter denominated subversive, seditious, libellous, immoral and calumnious.

In consequence of this law several of the most prominent Mexican journals, including the *Monitor*, have been discontinued.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

Later from California—More Disasters.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived, bringing San Francisco dates of April 16th, being one week later.

The steamer S. S. Lewis, from San Juan for San Francisco, got ashore near the former port, and proved a total loss. Her passengers, 400 in number, with their baggage, were all saved, but the cargo was lost with the vessel. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

The steamer Jenny Lind had exploded near San Francisco, by which twenty persons were killed and sixty terribly scalded.

The markets were glutted and prices unchanged.

Within the last three weeks we have received intelligence of no less than four catastrophes of steamers and four of railways. The Independence, the Albatross, the Ocean Wave, the S. S. Lewis are the steamers; and the Philadelphia and New York, the Erie, the New York and New Haven, and the Chicago are the railroads. By the loss of the Independence one hundred and forty persons were slain; by the Chicago collision twenty-four; by the Ocean Wave twenty-eight; while by the Norwalk massacre forty-four were murdered and thirty-seven wounded. This gives us a total loss, in little more than a fortnight, by corporate and individual carelessness, of two hundred and thirty-six human lives.—*Balt. American.*

Heavy Verdict against the Brooklyn Ferry Co. —In the case of Gen. Wade, of North Carolina, (who was a passenger in a ferry boat from Brooklyn to New York) against the Fulton Ferry Co., to recover damages for personal injuries, having been struck in the head by the bolt and ring at forward part of the boat, which was thrown out, by the boat being run against another Ferry boat at the bridge, (already referred to.) The Jury at U. S. Court, gave a verdict for plaintiff of $6,000.

N. Y. Express.

Travel through Salisbury.—From the 1st of May, 1852, to the 1st of May, 1853, the arrivals at the Mansion Hotel amounted to 5,650.

A Negro Fellow the other day got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A great many white men do the same by marrying one.

"Ma, has your tongue got legs?"

"Got what, child?"

"Got legs, ma?"

"Certainly not; but why do you ask that silly question?"

"O, nothing; only I heard pa say your tongue was running from morning till night, and I was wondering how it could run without legs—that's all ma."

Virginia Colonization Board.—The Virginia Legislature, at its late session, passed a law appropriating thirty-thousand dollars per annum for five years, and placing under the control of the Board, in addition, the amount raised by the tax upon free colored persons, and the sum received for issuing their registers, both of which sums, it is computed, will equal ten thousand dollars annually. And the Board is authorized to receive donations. The money at the disposal of the board is to be employed to aid the Colonization Society in transporting free persons of color to Africa and subsisting them there for a limited time. The Governor has lately appointed, as the members of the board, Peachy R. Grattan, Thomas H. Ellis, John O. Steger, and John Howard, Esqs.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1853.

The Superior Court for this county is in session —Judge Dick presiding.

A BUSY WEEK.—In addition to the Superior Court, (in which people have to pay for the privilege of amusing themselves,) we have several matters on hand of considerable public interest, which the public can attend gratuitously.

First, this day, immediately after the adjournment of Court, the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will meet in the Court House, to hear an Address from Dr. Tompkins, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, the only Agricultural paper in the State.

Next, at 3½ P. M., to-day, in the Town Hall, Calvin H. Wiley, Esqr. State Superintendent of Common Schools, will deliver an Address on the subject of Education generally and the Common School System.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville takes place this morning, when the fortunate possessors of the stock will have an opportunity of hearing how successfully their affairs have been managed by their able officers.

To-morrow at 4 P. M., the Medical Society of North Carolina will hold its annual meeting in the Odd-Fellows' Hall.

On Wednesday, Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, will deliver the Annual Address before the Society at the Baptist Church. The numerous friends of the respected orator will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear what will doubtless be an able and interesting discourse.

Josiah E. Bryan, Esq. our new Postmaster, entered upon the duties of his office this morning. He has our best hopes for a successful administration of its laborious and delicate duties, in the accurate and accommodating performance of which the whole community is so deeply interested. We feel a strong confidence that he will so administer them as not to raise up (what certainly does not now exist,) any political hostility.

THE CANVASS.—We learn that a rather personal and excited discussion took place at Clinton last week, between the candidates for Congress in this District, Messrs. Ashe and MacRae.

The Carolinian is authorized to announce that Mr. MacRae will speak here on Thursday next. We suppose Mr. Ashe will do likewise.

The Carolinian is against Mr. MacRae. So are we. But the Carolinian is in favor of Mr. Ashe. We are not.

A FEW FACTS FOR MRS. STOWE.—Among the negroes who sailed from Norfolk a few days ago for Liberia, were 19 belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Wm. S. Andres, a very estimable and intelligent gentleman of Bladen county who died some four or five years ago.

There are some facts connected with this circumstance as honorable to human nature as they are inconsistent with the inventions of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in her *novel*. We learned them from one in no way connected with the parties, and take a liberty which they may not approve of, in mentioning them here.

Dr. Andres by his will left his 21 slaves free to go to Liberia, if they should decide to do so within one year after his death. They did *not* so decide, and therefore became the joint property of a sister of the deceased and of Robert E. Troy, Esq. a brother-in-law. During the year, every facility was afforded to the negroes to obtain information on which to base their decision. But these facilities were not confined to the year limited by the will. They were continued up to the present year. A few months ago, Mr. Troy invited *March Hooper*, an intelligent negro formerly of this place, (who had been to Liberia and came back an enthusiastic advocate for the emigration of his friends,) to visit his plantation and tell these people all he knew of the Colony. The result was that 19 out of the 21 finally resolved to go; and accordingly Mr. Troy took them to Norfolk, not only giving them their freedom, but giving them also the amount of their earnings since the death of Dr. Andres. Two refused to emigrate, preferring to remain slaves here, to being free elsewhere. Who shall say that they have not decided wisely?

Not only do these circumstances contradict Mrs. Stowe's book, but in what contrast do they stand to her mercenary conduct! She was applied to to aid in purchasing the freedom of a meritorious slave, under peculiar circumstances. She had amassed tens of thousands of dollars out of the sale of "Uncle Tom." But *not one cent did she give!* She wrote a letter, however, expressing her sympathy!!

How can a Southern man—how can any man with either sense or feeling—regard with aught but loathing, the miserable hypocrites who make war upon our rights and property—descendants of those who stole the negroes and sold them to Southern people, and now endeavoring to steal them back, to misery and degradation?

MONEY MARKET.—Stocks are very dull and declining in New York, a sure sign of a tight money market. Is the crash at hand, or will it be postponed a while longer? Overtrading and fast living will bring it about, we doubt not, but whether now or a year hence, remains to be seen.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. George E. Badger for a number of bound volumes of valuable public documents. We are glad to see that the public printing is executed in better style than heretofore, probably because Congress is willing to pay proper prices for its work.

THE NEW STEAMER BLADEN, owned, we learn, by gentlemen in Elizabeth Town, was wrecked a few days ago, on her passage from Baltimore to Wilmington. The machinery is said to be saved.

We have received the first No. of a very neat Whig paper, published at Newbern by C. C. Clark, Esq.

MORE PLANK ROADS.—An application has been made to the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, to receive two more short Branch Roads into that Company, viz: a Branch 9 miles long, from the main road at or near Bush Hill Steam Tannery, in Randolph county, by Normal College, to Thomasville Depot on the Central Rail Road, 11 miles from Lexington; and a Branch 6 miles long, to connect with the above and extend to Jamestown Depot of the Central Rail Road.

The petitioners ask no money from the company or from this place, but only the privileges of the charter and connection with the present road.

Unfortunately, the F. & W. Company is already committed to the full extent of its authorised capital stock, and therefore cannot, at least till the capital is increased by the next Legislature, receive any new Branch, even on the liberal terms offered by the gentlemen making the above application. We trust, however, that they will go ahead as a Joint Stock Company, build their roads, and when the F. & W. Company shall have obtained the authority, there can be no doubt that it will deal liberally with them. It is the interest of that company, and of the people of this place, to encourage the building of Plank Roads in all directions.

The Baltimorians are realizing the benefits of their great enterprise, in completing the rail road to the Ohio. For the month of April the receipts on the road amounted to $233,747, an increase of $113,341 over the receipts of the corresponding month in 1852.

Among the freights received were 1885 bales of cotton, which would have gone by way of New Orleans but for the completion of the road.

IN A FIX.—Our country is exposed to ridicule, and its interests damaged, by sending inferior men abroad as Ministers, Charges, Consuls, &c. The celebrated Senator Hannegan was sent as Minister to some Court, (Prussia we believe,) which he was never able to reach in consequence of incessant drunkenness. His beastly habits in other parts of Europe were notorious; and the only sensible thing he did was to come home.— The American Consul at Genoa thus describes a scene which occurred there when he introduced the U. S. Charge at Turin to the Governor of Genoa:—

"The Charge approached the Governor, when he was presented, and kept *mum*. The Governor addressed him in French—the Charge was *mum*. The Governor now addressed him in Italian—the Charge was still *mum*. The Governor next addressed him in German—the Charge was *mummer* still. The Governor looked at me, the same as to say: 'Why! is this a deaf and dumb man, sir? Is he a man of straw, or was he made by a tailor? Who is he? What does he want?' The Charge looked cheap—I felt very cheap myself, and would have sold out my place considerably below par—but the poor old Governor felt worse than either of us."

In this instance the Charge may have been a very respectable gentleman, but his education for the place he held had been neglected. He spoke nothing but English, and nobody at Turin understood that.

The following pleasant anecdote leads us to hope that Mr. Marcy is reforming this evil. Or perhaps he was only devising a mode of getting rid of an importunate and unwelcome office-hunter:—

An Office Seeker in a "Fix."—The following good story is told of Secretary Marcy and a troublesome office seeker:

An importunate office seeker incessantly intruded upon the Secretary of the department, at his hotel, in the street, "in season and out of season" —urging his claims for a Consulship of considerable value. Finally his entreaties became so annoying that Mr. Marcy quietly suggested that a knowledge of the Spanish language would be necessary to his success.

"Oh," responded the urgent applicant, "I understand Spanish thoroughly, sir; I speak it like a native."

"Ah!" replied Mr. M., "that is important; one of my clerks talks Spanish, and he'd no doubt like to converse with you. I'll call him in; sit down sir;" and he rose to ring the bell.

"No, no, sir!" exclaimed the terrified applicant, who dreaded the impending exposure of his ignorance, "the fact is, sir—that—that—I don't exactly speak the language just now; but—but—I understand it a little—I understand it."

"A WHIG LIE."—We notice in Locofoco papers an article stating that the charge of defalcation against Swartwout has lately been proven in a Court of Justice to be "a Whig lie." That must have been a curious Court. For Mr. Swartwout was removed from office by the Locofoco administration of Martin Van Buren because he was a defaulter to the amount of something more than a million of dollars.

SUNDAY ELECTIONEERING.—That notorious old stager on the political boards, Ex-Governor Wm. Smith, of Virginia, (better known as "Extra-Billy Smith, on account of the immense Extra pay he received from Postmaster General Barry,) addressed the people as a Candidate for Congress, (Locofoco of course,) on *Sunday* the 8th instant, at the White Oak Church in Stafford county, immediately after the religious services of the day were over.

We hope and believe that the prospects of a candidate who would thus desecrate the Sabbath day and the House of Worship, will be damaged instead of advanced, by this act,—which is far from being the only one, by the way, proving his unfitness for public honors and trusts.

☞ We learn that the Annual Address at Floral College, on commencement day, will be delivered by J. D. Wilson, Esq., on the 16th of June next.

LYNCH LAW.—Among the items by the last arrival from California, is the following:

Mr. Murdoch, a merchant at Shaster, had been killed by a gambler named James Noland. The latter was hung by the citizens on the same evening.

It is very probable that the gambler deserved hanging, but who gave the citizens the right to hang him? They thus became equally guilty of murder.

FOREIGN.—The Cambria brings accounts to the 30th ult.

Cotton was unchanged. Sales of the week 42,000 bales. Buyers were waiting for lower prices. Middling Uplands 5¾d. Flour had advanced.

The stock of cotton on hand was 770,000 bales, a reduction of 65,000 bales as compared with last year. No political news.

"PLEDGED TO THE COMPROMISE."—We would direct the special attention of the Wilmington Journal to the doings of the Democracy of Massachusetts as exposed in an article in another column taken from that model Locofoco paper, the New York Post. Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, leading spirit of the Baltimore Locofoco Convention, Chairman of the National Locofoco Committee, Locofoco wire-puller in general, and District Attorney by *Pierce's appointment*, has a singular method of manifesting attachment to the Compromise, to which, according to the Journal, he is pledged.

We will not abuse Mr. Hallett. We have no condemnation to express—at present at least. The Journal has such a taste for abusing and condemning the rascally abolitionists, that we promise ourselves the pleasure of copying its comments, provided it can find words to express its indignation, of which we have some doubts, as the offenders are *not Whigs!*

Locofocos, we sincerely believe, are made of gutta percha. How they do stretch! They elected Mr. Pierce on the ground of his compromise affinities, yet they *abuse every Southern Compromise man!* They praise a Compromise man at the North as the pink of patriotism, yet they condemn him virulently at the South.— "Pierce is true to the South." Why? Because he will carry out the Compromise. Hurrah! we'll elect Pierce. "Foot and Cobb are treacherous deceivers, and should not be considered Locofocos. Why? Because they are Compromise men" "

Selma Reporter.

The Virginia Locofocos seem to have a double share of gutta percha in their composition. For instance, they have nominated for Congress the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, who two years ago was the Union Whig candidate for the same place. *Then* Mr. Faulkner, (who once made an abolition speech in the Va. Legislature,) was denounced as a traitor to the South, as a fit companion for Giddings, Seward, Hale &c. *Now*, Mr. Faulkner, the *Democratic* candidate, is lauded as one of *the* defenders of Southern Rights! *Vive la Humbug!*

ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.—The population of Michigan is composed of natives of every State and Territory in this Union, including the District of Columbia, and of twenty-eight foreign countries, including even a few from Turkey, China, Africa, and the Sandwich Islands. There are 312 natives of North Carolina. 133,756 are from the State of New York. Of the entire population of 400,000, 140,648 are natives of Michigan.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting in New York on Thursday last. We learn from the Report that its entire receipts during the year past amounted to $346,542 62, an increase of $87,797 61 over those of the previous year. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued has been 799,370, being an increase of 133,355 copies over the issues of the previous year, and making an aggregate of 9,088,352 since the formation of the society. Of these issues of the year, 63,772 have been as donations, and very many others sold, to be paid for when re-sold by the auxiliaries.

PRECOCITY.—A coffee house at Calvados, in France, was lately closed because three boys, aged 7, 8, and 11 years, were supplied with pipes and liquor till they all got drunk.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, for the London Quarterly Review for April.

The republications of the English Reviews and Magazines by the above firm are worthy of the most extensive patronage. They are well printed, very cheap, and the postage is reduced to a mere trifle—24 cents a year for Blackwood, and 14 cents for either of the Reviews.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CLINTON, May 14, 1853.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—The Superior Court was in session this week, Judge Dick presiding. But little of importance occurred, except the trial of Joseph K. Groves, charged with kidnapping, which excited much interest in consequence of the frequent commission of this offence in this section of the State. The trial commenced on Wednesday and occupied the time of the Court until Thursday evening, when the Jury, after retiring about two hours, returned a verdict of *guilty*. The case was argued at length by Mr. Solicitor Strange, assisted by Josiah Johnson, Esq., for the State; and H. L. Holmes, D. Reid and W. K. Slocum, Esquires, for the prisoner. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in July, from which he prayed and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Ashe and McRae, the candidates for Congress in this District, opened the campaign here on Tuesday last. They are both Democrats, and agree upon all political measures, except the matter of the public lands,—the latter advocating the distribution of the public lands among all the States—the former opposing it. The contest bids fair to be a warm and exciting one. Which will succeed, we'll see.

SAMPSON.

A Hanover county (Va.) correspondent of the Richmond Despatch says, there are in that county two girls who are engaged in felling trees and getting out shingles. They get out six thousand per week by their own hands, at $4 50 per thousand. They supply the whole demand in that region of country, and many are sold in the Richmond market. They have by dint of industry, purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent performers. Their task is six thousand per week. They shorten their task by working at night in the fishing season, thereby gaining Saturday, which they devote to pleasure.

In a breach of promise case the following evidence was put in by the plaintiff, against the defendant:

"Elizabeth Croker, my dear,
I love you, dear, true and sincere;
I cannot express my mind,
But my heart is truly thine.

I tell you as plainly as man can speak,
I love you as true as my life;
And I shall never be easy, my dear,
Until you become my wife.
If you object to me, I never will ask woman again,
For one year, two, or ten."

The writer of such poetry as this had to pay $1500 damages. Served him right.

Dr. David C. Freeman has been designated by his Excellency, the Governor, as Commissioner for this State at the Exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held in the city of New York. No appropriation having been made by the Legislature for this office, its duties are to be discharged gratuitously, and all, forwarding articles for the Exhibition, should take care to do so, in such a manner as may not be attended with expense to the commissioner. Address Dr. D. C. Freeman, 184 Front street, New York.

Raleigh Register.

Evidences of Folly.—Neglecting to advertise, and wondering that you do not succeed in business.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr. JOHN W. LARKIN to Miss ELIZABETH VANN.

In this town, on the 4th instant, by Rev. John Depo, Mr. JOHN A. CAMERON to Miss SARAH BAKER, all of this county.

In Lower Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening last, by C. D. Nixon, Esq., Mr. ROBERT HENRY to Miss SUSANNAH HYBART, daughter of the late Richard Kelly.

In Wilmington, on Thursday morning last, by Wm. N. Peden, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM L. CALLAIS, of Fayetteville, to Mrs. AMANDA FRAILEY, of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. JOHN F. BISHOP to Miss RUTH A. FOWLER.

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Gen. ALEXANDER McRAE to Mrs. MARY S. HERRING—all of that town.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 2d inst., SALLY LOVIC, wife of Owen Holmes, Esqr., in the 34th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 16.

BACON—	9	a 10	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	23	a 25
CANDLES—F.F.	14	a	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	6	a
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	11	a 11½	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	11½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 60	a 1 75
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	30	a 32
Strictly prime,	9¾	a 10	SEED—		
Prime,	9½	a 9¾	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	9	a	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	14	a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,		a
No. 5 to 10,	17		Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	30	a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	35	a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 70	a 4 75	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 50	a	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 25	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
Corn,	60	a 65	Crushed,	9½	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	36	a 40	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	70	a 75	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—$2½		a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
Eng'lish,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2½	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—	22	a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—No change.

Cotton.—The reduction that was made in Thursday's issue, we continue to-day; and would remark that 10 is about the highest figure.

Flour.—Receipts fair, prices range about the same as last week.

Corn.—Prices stiff.

Wool sells readily at present quotations.

Shingles.—Market still bare.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin 4 10 to 4 20, yellow dip 3 65.—Spirits 47½. Tar 2 10. N. C. Bacon—hog round 10½; hams 12 to 13, sides 10 to 11, shoulders 10. Lard 10 to 11½. Rice 4 to 4½. Sack Salt 95. Lumber $9 to 13 50. Timber—sales of several rafts at from 4 50 to 8 25.

At New York, the cotton market is heavy. Sales of Middling Uplands at 10½. Flour 4 56 to 4 94. Corn 63 to 67.

At Charleston, cotton very much depressed. Small sales at 8 to 10½. Flour 5 37 to 5 50. Bacon 7 to 9. Corn 60 to 70. Salt 85 to 90.

Total receipts of cotton 3,053,094 bales, against 2,782,400 last year. Increase 270,694.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 14—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for sundry persons in this place and the interior.

☞ There have been several other arrivals of boats, but unfortunately, as usual, we cannot get their lists.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 10—Schrs. Batavia and Washington from Boston. 12—Brigs George Washington and Martha Rogers from New York; Schrs. Capt. John from Boston, R. W. Brown, Perseverance, Susan Cannon, and Mary E. Pearson, from New York. 13—Br. Brig Cheroit f'm Newport, England.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning from 6 until 8 o'clock, A. M.—except Sundays. It will also be opened on Saturday evenings from 5 until 7 o'clock.

Stockholders and others getting Ice on credit, will furnish themselves with pass books; and no Ice will be delivered without a book, unless the cash is paid.

Owing to the high price and scarcity of Ice North this season, stockholders will be charged two cents per pound, and others three cents—payable at the end of each month, in cash, and no grumbling.

Certificates of stock will be received in payment for Ice, at par value, and interest.

H. ERAMBERT, Proprietor.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1853. 94-4t

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

SUBSCRIBERS for Scholarships residing in this section of the State, will please call and make payment, and receive their Certificates.

GEO. McNEILL.

May 1853. 94-3t

MEDICINE!

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Of the best quality, at low prices. Physicians are invited to call.

Particular attention paid to orders and to packing.

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 16, 1853. 94-1m

DENTAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR KENNEDY begs to tender his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, for a few days only, as he has urgent engagements elsewhere. In consequence of his short stay, he will be compelled to confine himself entirely to his office—having succeeded in getting a suitable room over S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store, where he will be found at all times during his stay. Persons wishing to see him on business had best apply early. In no case can he leave his office.

May 16, 1853. 94

MUST BE CLOSED!

THERE are a number of accounts still due the late Proprietors of the Water Works, which must be settled, in order to bring to a close the affairs of the Company to the 1st April last.

E. J. HALE, late Pres't.

May 13.

FURNITURE SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of curtailing his business, will offer for sale, on Tuesday the 10th of May next, his stock of FURNITURE, at his Ware Room on Hay street, consisting of Secretaries and Book Cases, Sofas, Divans, Sideboards, Bureaus of various descriptions, Bedsteads, from common to very fine, Tables of various kinds, and of Chairs a large quantity and general assortment. Many of which are of home manufacture; with many other articles—comprising in all a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture.

Also, a small quantity of fine Cabinet Tools, selected by himself in the Northern market.

Terms on day of sale.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

April 18, 1853. 1t

☞ THE above sale is POSTPONED to Wednesday the 18th inst.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

TURNER & CO. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that their combined exhibition of Animals and Equestrian Performances will be exhibited in this place on Saturday and Monday, the 28th and 30th days of May, 1853—for two days only.

The splendid collection of Animals, with the rare talent of their unrivalled Performers, accompanied by a superior Band of Music, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all who may visit them.

Doors open at 2 and 7, P. M. Performances commence at 2½ and 7½.

Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.

May 14, 1853. 94-2t

The same will also be exhibited at Lumberton on Thursday the 26th, and at Robeson Institute on Friday the 27th of May.

GOODS! GOODS!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, directly from New York, the largest stock of Goods ever offered at this place, consisting of a well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hats of every description, a very large assortment of gentlemens' and boys' ready-made Clothing, a very large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

The subscriber flatters himself that from his long experience in business, and his care in buying in his stock, that he can offer as good bargains as can be had in any market.

JOHN McINNIS.

Floral College, May 10, 1853. 94-4t

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

THERE will be a public Examination of the Students of this Institution, on Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st instant, at which parents and guardians interested, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Declamation on Monday night.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

May 10, 1853. 93

☞ The 37th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, Raleigh, on the last Thursday in May, 1853, (being the 26th day.)

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

10,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon.
20,000 lbs. Western Sides and Shoulders.
For sale by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 12, 1853. 93tf

Van Horn's Improved Elastic Shoulder Brace,

FOR Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. The only Brace manufactured that does not bind or chafe under the arms, and can be worn with both ease and comfort. For sale by

J. N. SMITH,
Green Street.

May 11, 1853. 93-3t

To Turpentine Distillers.

STRAINER WIRE, of the best quality, for sale by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

May 11, 1853. 93tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT pleasant Summer Residence, known as the Hooper place, 2½ miles from town.

J. CARMON.

May 11, 1853. 93-6w

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

NO one making any bid for the repairs of the Bridge across Lock's Creek, the subscribers give notice that they will let out to the lowest bidder, at Hall's Store, Rome, on Saturday the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, the building of a new Bridge across said Creek. The Plan and Specifications may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Market, under the Town Hall, at any time.

JOHN P. LEONARD,
JOHN WADDILL,
JAMES EVANS,
Committee.

May 11, 1853. 93-tt

"The Church of Rome, or the Babylon of the Apocalypse,"—three Lectures by Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, with an introduction by Rev. Jarvis Buxton, of North Carolina. Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 12, 1853.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

NEW BOOKS.

THE Youth of Shakspeare; the Secret Passion; Shakspeare and his Friends;—50 cents each.—Phillips's Devotional Guide; James's Anxious Enquirer; Matthew Henry on Prayer; ditto Communicant's Companion; ditto Choice Works; Mason on Self-Knowledge; Clark's Scripture Promises; Abbott's Corner Stone; &c.

Also, further supplies of My Novel, by Bulwer; Villette, by the Author of Jane Eyre; Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair; Banker's Wallets; School Books; &c.

Just received.

May 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

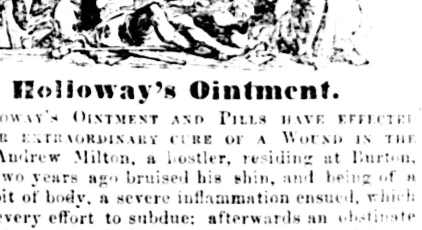
EMMONS'S REPORT.

PROFESSOR EMMONS'S REPORT on his Geological Survey of North Carolina. A few yet remaining. Price 50 cents.

The Miner's Guide and Metallurgist's Directory, by J. W. Orton. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 11.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



Holloway's Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE EFFECTED ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A WOUND IN THE LEG.—Andrew Milton, a hostler, residing at Burton, about two years ago bruised his shin, and being of a full habit of body, a severe inflammation ensued, which defied every effort to subdue: afterwards an obstinate wound formed, and although various modes of treatment were tried, it would not heal, and his leg became so bad that his surgeon urged him to have it amputated, but not wishing to lose his limb before giving Holloway's medicine a trial, he commenced, and he has reason to be grateful that he did, for by their use he has effected sound and perfect cure.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed to the large fire-proof brick Store lately occupied by Sampson Boon, Esq., one door west of Messrs J. & T. Waddill, on Hay Street, where we shall receive in a few days, large additions to our early Spring purchases. Our stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.

was selected expressly for the WHOLESALE TRADE.

Merchants are invited to give our goods an examination before purchasing.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1853. 90tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. Alex'r Ray, or by either of ourselves, using the name of the firm in settling its affairs.

JAS. G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1853. 90tf

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.

May 2, 1853. 90tf

BLANK BOOKS.

AN assortment of Blank Books of all kinds, just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 29, 1853.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a negro boy named SAM. Said boy is about 18 years of age, tall, very black, and with a slight cast in one of his eyes. He was raised by a Mr. McFadyen in Cumberland or Moore county, and purchased by me last Fall of Mr. N. McK. McNeill of Moore county. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in any jail in North Carolina, or forty dollars for him delivered to me in Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN McFARLAN.

Cheraw, S. C., April 27, 1853. 90tf

EAU DE COLOGNE.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.

April 28, 1853. 89tf

CITRATE MAGNESIA.

A MILD and pleasant [illegible]. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.

April 28, 1853. 89tf

NEW DRUG STORE

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Dental and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

SMALL AND TALL:
Come One, Come All.

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand and will sell cheap for cash, a large and well assorted stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Revolving Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, &c. &c.

Rifles of his own make constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Market Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17tf

FISH! FISH!

JUST Received and for sale, Mackerel, No. 1 to 3. Also, Mulletts in Oak Barrels and Kegs, &c.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77tf

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th inst., a Negro man named LUKE, about five feet six or eight inches high, dark complected, has a scar on the side of one of his eyes, (which one not recollected, but believed to be the right eye,) stout built, weighs about 175 or 180 pounds.

He was purchased in 1846 from Mr Josiah E. Bryan of this town. He has relatives in the County of Sampson, among them a half-brother named Sam Boon,—a free man of color,—and may possibly be lurking in that neighborhood, as I am informed he was seen about there a short time since. Possibly he may have obtained free papers, and is endeavoring to escape to a free State, as I understand some free persons of color removed from Sampson county last week to Indiana.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, if taken in this county; Fifteen Dollars if taken in any other county in this State and lodged in a safe Jail; or Fifty Dollars if taken out of the State,—so that I get him again.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1853. 81tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 21 1852 95tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $[illegible], and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorized Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

WM. L. McGARY, Esq. is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Com'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the mutual principle, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders all the benefits of security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed on at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are credited with the interest, [illegible] the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, not less than one dollar, and as often as he may feel inclined, with the privilege of drawing them out at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assistance [illegible]

See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Rock, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D., J. L. [illegible], M. D., D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

Any information in relation to the Company may be had by addressing John M. Rose, Agent at Fayetteville.

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

July 25, 1853. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED are NOW RECEIVING their stock of

Spring & Summer Goods.

Consisting of a full assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods; a large supply of Gentlemen's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing; Panama, Leghorn, Silk, and other Hats; Bonnets of various kinds; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Saddlery, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines.

Our friends and the public will please call and examine our stock, as it is large, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. & T. CONOLLY & CAIN.

March 21, 1853. 78-2m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 do Java do,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Musc. Sugar,
10 boxes superior assorted Candy.

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 CASKS Falkirk Ale.

Also, a handsome addition to our stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

R. MITCHELL,
Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

ALWAYS has on hand, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, bacon and lard, flour, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, rice, pepper, spice, ginger, tobacco, snuff, matches, meal, corn, Irish potatoes, dry cod-fish, dried beef, nos. 1 and 2 mackerel, ½ and ¼ bbls., no. 3 same, mess pork, buckwheat flour, candles, soap, whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine of various kinds—all of which have been bought for cash, and will be sold low for the same. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

March 19, 1853. 78-3mod

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,	Hops,
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to L. F. WHITAKER.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

500,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78-6m

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

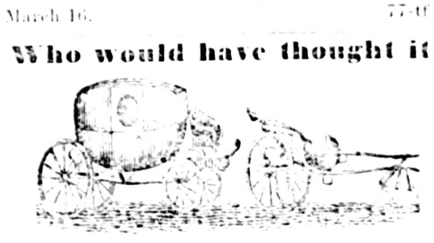
Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.
—ALSO—
Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77-tf

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compete with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. [illegible] for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner, low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1853. [illegible]

$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 12 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about [illegible] lbs., has light colored hair, reddish whiskers, and has a scar on the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro [illegible]

CAMERON WRIGHT.

Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 26, 1853. 64tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable additions in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and careful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 23, 1852.

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the visitors of Summerville, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthy, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 students. Price of Board $7 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 14tf

FISH, FISH, FISH.

JUST received and for sale, Mackerel, Herring and Mullets. Also, Codfish and No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon in kits. 10 Hhds. new crop Molasses, by

W. H. CARVER.

May [illegible], 1853. 74tf

ROBESON LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. in the lands lately owned by him in the county of Robeson, now offer for sale about 40,000 acres in quantity and on terms favorable to purchasers. Most of this Land is well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase can call on either of the subscribers. All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on any of these Lands, as the law will be strictly enforced against offenders.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.
ROBERT S. FRENCH.

March 1, 1853. 73-3m

WM. H. McRARY,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

W. H. McKAY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, }
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do, }
Elijah Fuller, Esq., } Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor, }
" Cook & Johnson, }
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD,
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil,)
Paris " " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 21Y

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete.

S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

NEW GOODS.
W. F. MOORE

HAS RECEIVED his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

consisting of Ladies' Fine Dresses and Dress Trimmings, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

To which he would call the attention of the Ladies in Town and Country.

ALSO,

A supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Groceries and Shoes, for Gentlemen.

March [illegible], 1853. [illegible]

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Among which are
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope,
Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron,
Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

LARD AND BACON.

At J. & T. WADDILL'S

Feb'y 17, 1853. 70tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

At the sign of the Large Watch, Hay Street,
HIS OLD STAND.

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest chains; gold Seals and Keys; Silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast-pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, a fine stock; Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chessmen; Accordeons; silver Spoons; silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

Drugs and Medicine.
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

IS NOW RECEIVING additions to his large Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.

His arrangements with large importing Drug Houses in New York and Philadelphia are such, that he can always procure imported Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality. All the Pharmaceutical Preparations and Compounds sold by him are made under his personal superintendence, and Physicians and the public may rest assured that they are genuine.

He respectfully solicits orders from Physicians at a distance, as well as from those in the adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can sell on as good terms as any house in North Carolina.

As to the quality of his Drugs, he refers to those Physicians who have been his patrons for the past ten years.

Particular attention paid to orders, and to the packing of Glassware.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

March 21, 1853. 78-2m

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
49Y] BALTIMORE.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 87-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

Dr. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,
WITH
RAYNER & GILMORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
151 Water Street,
NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.

March 5, 1853. 74-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 16, 1853. 69-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 89tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 18-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

MURRAY & GRANT,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 20, 1853. 88-3m

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Hotel at present occupied by John [illegible], formerly known as the Planters' Hotel, [illegible] foot of Hay Mount, Fayetteville, is offered [illegible] possession can be had whenever desired. The [illegible] large and commodious, has been thoroughly [illegible] within the last twelve months, and is now [illegible] all the necessary out-buildings, in complete [illegible] some order. It now enjoys a large share [illegible] and transient custom, which, in the hands of a competent tenant, must be greatly increased [illegible] Plank Roads and contemplated Rail road, [illegible] of which will probably not be far from [illegible] These considerations make it a very desirable [illegible] to any one wishing to engage in the Hotel [illegible] to a capitalist desirous to make an investment [illegible] ty increasing in value.

The terms will be made accomodating.

N. A. STEDMAN,
W. T. HORNE.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 8, 1853.

HALL & HOLLINGSWORTH'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CASTINGS
OF
ALL KINDS
FOR
WHEAT, CORN,
SAW MILLS,
AND
THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindles, Balance Irons, [illegible] Inks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water [illegible] Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam [illegible] power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnaces [illegible] on hand. We wish to make additions to [illegible] and tools; to enable us to do [illegible] note or account will please come forward [illegible]

HALL & HOLLINGSWORTH.

March 12, 1853.

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. [illegible] Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper Shop, [illegible] tered into Copartnership, under the name of [illegible] & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the [illegible] ry of Turpentine, and the manufacture of [illegible]

D. McLAURIN,
WM. McLAURIN,
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853.

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Reed Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852.

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He [illegible] found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. [illegible] in connection with instruction at the Piano.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very reasonable terms. Dec. 7, 1852.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them at the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalico and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853.

Spring, 1853.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which have been purchased for CASH by the P[illegible] Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853.

1853.
SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, larger stock than any former one, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the above, we have added to our [illegible] a large and well selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to [illegible] usual low prices and accommodating terms.

HALL & SACKETT.

N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.

March 12, 1853.

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good tight barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
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Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale wholesale and retail, at the

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